

FEBRUARY, 1958

the **Carolina** **Farmer**

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★ NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

GUARANTEED SHOOTING
the thrill's in the kill

SMALL FARM—BIG MONEY
he does it with electricity

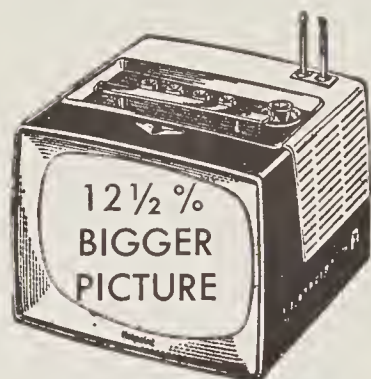


What do you think of Teacher?

Our teenagers give their opinions

LOOK AT Hotpoint TV

THE NEW SLENDER PROFILE OF POWER AND PERFORMANCE IN 1958



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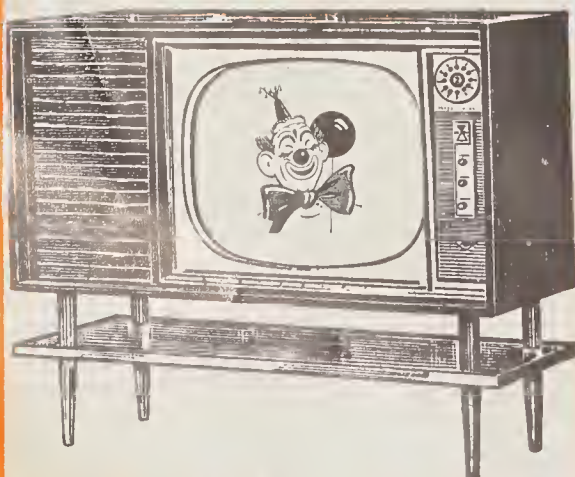
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1958
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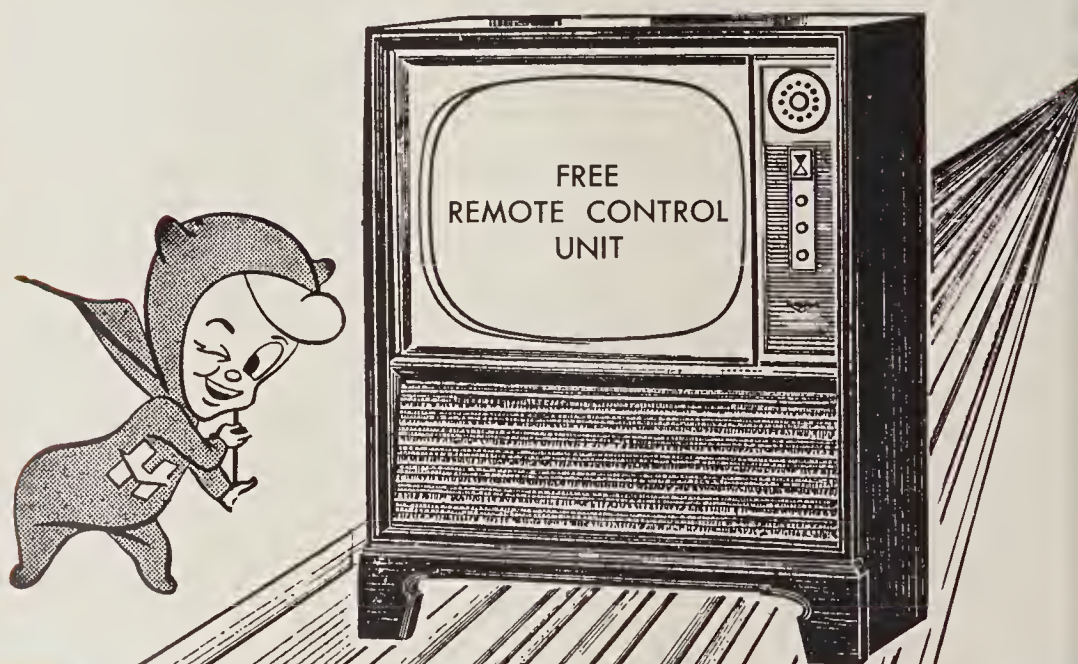
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CHOOSE . . . FROM A COMPLETE TV LINE

PORTABLES — TABLE MODELS — CONSOLES



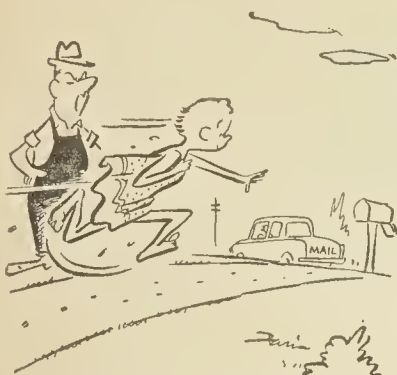
Hotpoint

BRAND NEW 1958 Hotpoint T

FROM **\$149⁹⁵** UP

SEE YOUR HOTPOINT DEALER TODAY

Dear Reader:



LIKE THE LADY in the cartoon, we were expecting some letters when we invited teenagers to submit questions to our Rural Roundtable, but we didn't anticipate just how embarrassing some youngsters' questions could be.

As it turned out, the best question of the month isn't one that teenagers can answer. It must be answered by parents, teachers, and preachers, who are the chief custodians of our teenagers' manners, minds, and morals. You may conclude that her question refers to a personal problem, so we won't divulge the girl's name who submitted it, but she's 14, a ninth-grader, and active in school club affairs. She writes:

"I would like to know why we have so many books to study when we get to High School, but nobody ever teaches teenagers the dangers of life and the things they should know to keep their character and reputation and stop having so many babies. Their parents won't talk to them. They claim they don't know."

Of course, the question of how to keep daughter from "disgracing the family" and junior from being a premature party to a shotgun wedding is an old one, and nobody has a better chance to solve it than the parents.

SOME TRY to keep the kids in total ignorance; some try to scare daughter so badly that she'll sicken at the sight of a man; and some mothers always intend telling her the facts of life the night before she is to be married (if she hasn't found out by then, she surely isn't interested and the time would be better spent pressing her wedding dress). Of course, some parents try to answer their children's questions accurately and tactfully (based on an old belief that the truth is preferable to a lie). Even then, there's no assurance the teenager will cope with temptation intelligently, but at least she (or he) will recognize it.

Sex education isn't solely a family affair. Since the public sees fit to punish for violations of moral law, it seems only reasonable that it ought to take a stab at preventive education.

WE'RE PAYING an extra dollar in taxes this year to teach the kids to drive safely. Maybe next year we can rake up a half-buck or so to teach them about parking.

J. C. Brown, Jr.

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the Carolina Farmer

Volume 13

February, 1958

Number 2

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ABOUT THE COVER — Photographer Max Tharpe's winter wonderland is located in the Sutherland Valley, between Boone and Jefferson, in Ashe County.

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FARMING

news and information
you can use



This little insignia should mean millions of dollars to poultrymen, according to C. P. Libeau, State College poultry marketing specialist. Its appearance on all processed poultry moving in interstate commerce after next January will be required, and it won't appear unless the processing plant is approved by a government inspector. While this may seem to be an inconvenience to the processor, in the long run it will stimulate the sale of poultry meat, Libeau believes. In meeting the requirements to receive the "wholesome" label, processors will find new quality markets open to them. Libeau points out that North Carolina can't afford to have its poultry barred from interstate commerce. More than 60 per cent of its production now moves out of the state, and any significant future gains must come from non-North Carolina markets. There's no charge for the inspection service.

ASC reminds farmers that they can have their allotment acreage laid off by an official measurer. The farmer pays only the actual costs incurred. If you want the service, see your local ASC officer.

HIGH CORN PRICES later in the year are in prospect because of the continued rainy weather, a grain marketing specialist at State College believes. T. E. Nichols, Jr. reports that bad weather during harvesting has prevented proper drying and resulted in rapid disappearance of the '57 crop.

If your cows crave dirt, tree bark, and other unusual "foods," they may be trying to tell you they need more salt in their diet.

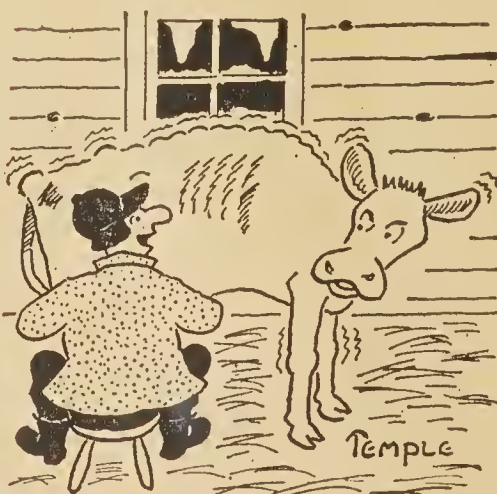
FIRE! A recent survey shows that 85 per cent of the nation's farms lack enough water to supply a rural fire department trying to battle a blaze. In addition, 90 per cent have no fire

extinguishers and 57 per cent have no ladders. The yearly farm fire loss is estimated at \$150 million.

Hogs can be particular about what they eat, according to Lloyd Rawls, Jr. of Aulander. He says his hogs will hardly eat corn now that he has been feeding them a milo and supplement mixture. "I can make more feed on wheat and milo than I can from corn," Rawls reports, "and my pigs prefer the milo."

STEM ROT CONTROL of peanuts has been improved by USDA and state experiment stations. Their new recommendations are: plow fields so that all surface debris is covered with clean soil to a depth of 4 inches; plant on flat or slightly raised beds; and cultivate so that no soil is thrown against the base of the plants during growing season.

Selling timber too early is like picking cotton before the bolls open, according to Forester Fred Whitfield. He tells of a farmer who recently sold a stand of second-growth yellow poplar that averaged 14 inches in diameter. Contrary to general belief, this is the size to hold onto; after it reaches 14 inches it increases rapidly in value.



"Cold hands, warm heart."



AROUND THE HOUSE

Electrical tips to help the
home handyman—
and woman, too.

By C. L. Overman
Agricultural Engineer

Before You Call The Electrician

A blown fuse cost a Roaring Gap co-op member \$25. He called his electrician at 10 o'clock on a New Year's Eve to repair his electric stove. The electrician arrived to find a party in progress—for which the stove was needed. The trouble all came from a blown fuse in the stove circuit.

The electrician, as must all electricians and co-op servicemen, felt some compensation was needed for his 40-mile trip in the middle of the night so he billed the member (who, fortunately, was wealthy) \$25. We think he was justified in doing so because changing a fuse is a simple chore that anyone should be able to perform:

1. If the switchbox is in a damp place, get a dry board to stand on.
2. Turn off the switchbox, find the blown fuse, and replace it.

The secret, of course, is to always have spare fuses on hand for such occasions.

To save yourself an expensive service bill, follow this procedure when you think your power is off:

1. Check your switchbox for a blown fuse.
2. If your fuses are okay—call a neighbor to see if his power is off.
3. If the neighbor's power is also off, call your co-op servicemen. Don't wait for someone else to call.

Pop!

There are few things that scare a housewife any more than a sputtering electric appliance that finally goes off with a flash of light and a loud "pop." Her natural reaction is to immediately unplug the appliance—a hasty move that could cause her serious injury.

The next time one of your appliances goes on a sputtering spree, take a few extra steps and turn off the switchbox before unplugging the appliance. It can save you a nasty shock.

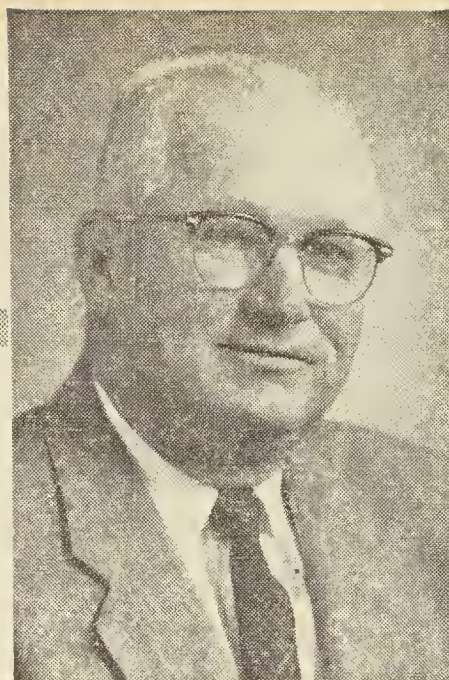
Hot Freezer

You can save money on your freezing bill by keeping your freezer in a cool place. A warm room, in summer or winter, causes the freezer motor to operate more often and longer. The longer the freezer runs, the more it costs you in electric power.

In the **Opinion** *of*

CUTLAR L. BALLANCE

*Robeson County farmer and President,
Tarheel Electric Membership Association*



LIGHT BILLS AND INTEREST RATES GO UP OR DOWN TOGETHER

As president of the association of our 32 electric cooperatives in North Carolina, I have never before made a direct appeal to all of the 170,000 rural families who make up our co-op membership. I do on this occasion only because our program confronts a danger that cannot be overcome unless all of us, quickly and loudly, let our voices be heard in the halls of Congress.

Specifically, I am talking about the danger embodied in the Administration's proposal to greatly increase the interest rate on our REA construction loans. If our interest rate is jacked up, there is no question that co-op power rates in many areas must go up too—or even worse, some co-ops may have to go out of business altogether.

Let's consider the facts about our present interest rate. It is set at 2 per cent in the REA Act, can be changed only by act of Congress, and has been in effect for over 10 years. Prior to 1946 our interest rate was higher—varying from 2½ per cent up to 3 per cent. What has been the over-all effect of our interest rates since 1936 when REA was established?

The most important effect has been that we have got the job done; rural America has become electrified. But in addition the federal government, through 1956, had earned over \$54 million in net profit on our program; that is, we paid the government \$54 million more in interest than it had to pay for borrowed money. Also, in 17 of the last

21 years our interest rate has been equal to or higher than the interest rate our government has paid on its own bonds.

Now let's consider what the Administration proposes to do. First, our interest rate would not hereafter be set by act of Congress but by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is a political appointee of the party occupying the White House. Second, the rate, instead of being stable and dependable, would vary from time to time so as to equal what government bonds are bringing on the Wall Street market. Third, the rate would cover the costs of administering REA—which was never intended in the original act. Finally, the rate would include an amount to cover any losses caused by co-ops' defaulting in making their loan repayments—despite the fact that through last September such defaults amounted to only \$100,600 on over \$3 billion in loans!

If this proposal is adopted, our interest rate will at least double and more than likely will go all the way up to 5 per cent.

Already we are paying nearly 15c in REA interest charges out of every dollar we spend for power bills. Can we afford to pay 30c—more likely, 37c—in the future?

Let's face the facts: Our program is being threatened. It will behoove every single one of us to urge our 12 representatives and two senators to defeat this destructive proposal.

Cutlar L. Ballance

This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editors on this subject.

MAIL**BOX****Opinion on an Opinion**

Concerning the "Opinion" column (*CF*, January), I wish to say to Harold Cooley, chairman of the Agriculture Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives, that he is beating the bush and shedding tears, not for the farmer, but to get farm votes. He lets on like the farmers were doing so well under federal legislation until this administration took over.

He never said a word about the tax payers who lost on this deal. He never said a word about all the food and fibre that was purchased by FDR and HST, as he extolled how well the farmers had been helped by this program of farm legislation. He never said a word about the losses incurred when we burned, dumped, destroyed and gave away billions of dollars worth of farm products here and abroad that cost the tax payers hard money which keeps these same farm products from the consumers at high prices while going through this endless process.

The United States was loaded down to the hilt with farm products in storage for we could not give them away fast enough, but all this time the government had to collect taxes to meet the ever-increasing burden. My answer to his opinion is to give the American farmer a chance to help himself again by letting him be master of himself again. What is the use to rob Peter to pay Paul as the old saying goes? I would like to see the farmers running their farms and planting their own lands, marketing their own products without some high brow in Washington or some appointee from there, paid with tax payers money, telling the farmer what to do and just how much he can do on his own farm.

Penalties by the government held over the heads of the farmer, Honorable Cooley, is not the answer. As to the "starving to death in a land of plenty," this is what is being done to retired people who draw meagre pensions and social security payments. I say down with this "tommy rot" and let the farmer be a free man. If you have to be elected by propaganda to the House of Representatives by the

sweat and toil of the people, you should quit for good.

W. Aaron Watson
Deep Gap

Results from Farmer Advertising

Please put the attached classified ad in the February issue of the *Carolina Farmer*, under the heading "Game Birds." I got good results from my other ad and I am sorry I missed the January issue. I will try to keep an ad in the *Carolina Farmer* every month the rest of this year.

Arnold Kennedy
Robbins, Rt. 2

Pays to be inquisitive

I want to say thank you for the opportunity you gave the readers of the *Carolina Farmer* to fill out a very small coupon appearing in the November issue (Sunbeam appliance advertisement). I had read the issue and about a week later I picked it up again and glanced through it, and, at that time, I noticed the coupon. Being inquisitive, I read it very carefully, filled it out and carried it to the Farmers Hardware Store in Boone where I deposited it in a box.

During the rush of the holidays, I forgot all about the coupon. Then, on the evening of December 23, my telephone rang with good news: I had won the Sunbeam automatic percolator. I was thrilled—yes, since this was the first time I had ever won anything, I was even overwhelmed. Thanks for giving me this wonderful opportunity through the advertisement.

I hope I shall continue to receive the *Carolina Farmer*, which I will read now even more closely than before.

Gem Lane
Boone

Misnomer

As a member of that "community of strangers" in Yancey County, I appreciated the friendly article about us in your December issue. However, I was sorry Mr. Brown seemed unaware that "Celo" is the name of a settlement a few miles away from us, with post offices, churches, stores and many, many more families than our community includes. We, on the other hand, are known as "Celo Community" which would have been a more accurate title for the article. We have no desire to claim the name Celo exclusively for ourselves.

Mrs. J. Philip Neal
Burnsville, Rt. 2

Know just how you feel. People are always calling us the "REA" pa-

per, which isn't even half right, but it's easier to say than "rural electric cooperative."—EDITOR.

A Matter of Time

Thousands of both rural and urban people would like to see daylight saving time ended permanently and standard time restored to the nation.

Did you know that Congressman Joseph P. O'Hara of Glencoe, Minnesota, has introduced a bill in the national House of Representatives, known as H. R. 369, to strengthen the Federal standard time act and make it nationally effective for all purposes in the respective zones the entire year? Copies and explanation of the bill are available from the writer at Dover, New Hampshire, or Eber Cockley, Meyersdale, Pa., to anyone who wishes to support it.

Farm people who have not been obliged to contend with the difficulties of daylight saving time in their areas since the war may not be as concerned about them, but there are indications of an effort to press it from one locality to another and then push it onto the whole country.

C. Wesley Thompson
Dover, New Hampshire

Letters from Abroad

In order to satisfy our customers who have made inquiries concerning your publication, we should like to receive as soon as possible sample copies of the *Carolina Farmer*. Please let us know the subscription rates.

Rautatiekirjakauppa Oy
Helsinki, Finland

Our establishment, "Ruch," the enterprise for the distribution of foreign publications in Poland, is organizing a permanent exhibition of foreign periodicals. In this exhibition, we would like to include the *Carolina Farmer*. Therefore, we would appreciate your sending us a recent issue of your publication.

Ruch
Warsaw, Poland

Pleased

Mr. Olds was pleased with the editorial boost you gave to the idea of reviving the bi-partisan progressive movement in the interest of conservation legislation. (*CF*, January, "Bi-Partisan"). Would it be possible to send us another copy or two of this issue?

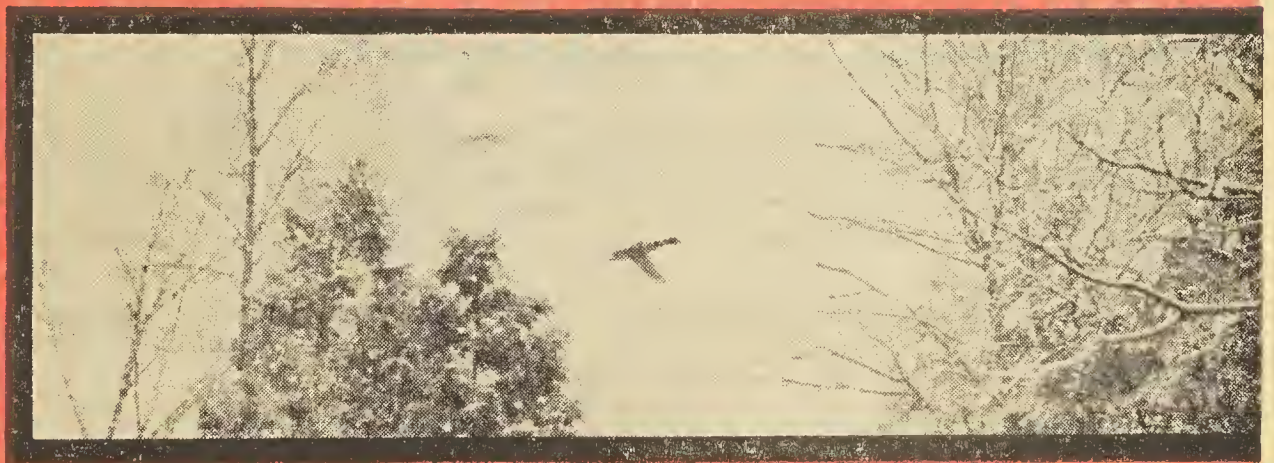
Elsie Meyer
Energy Research Associates
Washington, D. C.

THE CAROLINA FARMER



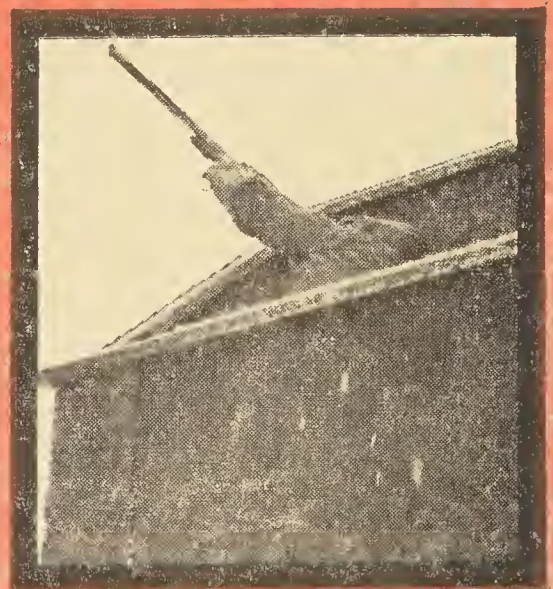
If you thrill to the kill
you'll like

Guaranteed



Shooting

By J.C. Brown Jr.



hunting preserves put new life in old sport

If the shot's a good
Black Girl, a Labrado
triever, brings back the

NUNTERS who like the kill better than the waiting and walking are pretty happy over the advent of commercial shooting preserves. In North Carolina there are now 12, all started within the past three years and most located in the northern and central Piedmont.

According to Frank B. Barrick, chief of the game division for the Wildlife Resources Commission, the trend is national as well as state. It has its roots in the fact that there are more and more hunters and fewer and fewer places to hunt. Urban expansion and, in North Carolina, changes in farm practices have created a hospitable environment for shooting preserves; the state's Green Pastures' program alone has dispossessed quail from hundreds of thousands of acres of brush and woodland.

Commercial shooting preserves have grown for some positive reasons, too. They offer a means of hunting to enthusiasts who don't own a dog, and who are short on time or endurance. It's no problem to bag your limit (in the case of non-native birds, a limitation governed by your pocketbook) in a couple of hours and be back at the

office without even working up a sweat. Many folks claim shooting preserve hunting is cheaper than the traditional hunting trip, and for some men this is undoubtedly true. It wouldn't be for the farmer who is no farther away from a hunt than his own fields; but it would be for the hunter who sallies forth fully equipped with a deck of bicycles and a case of bourbon. Between these extremes you'll find most of the 700,000 Tar Heel hunters who took to the fields this season. They're the ones who thrill to the good smell of gunpowder and had rather kill a bird than a fifth any old day. The shooting preserves hold out the appeal of efficiency to them.

Quail shooting on controlled preserves in North Carolina got its start near Asheboro, along the lines of Randolph Electric Membership Corporation, where Hoyt Wright and Ervin Parks have operated Parks & Wright Shooting Preserve for three seasons. Operations at Parks & Wright's is typical of most of the other preserves in the state. It offers quail shooting from October 15 to March 31 and pheasant shooting from October 1 to March 31. The hunter who uses Parks

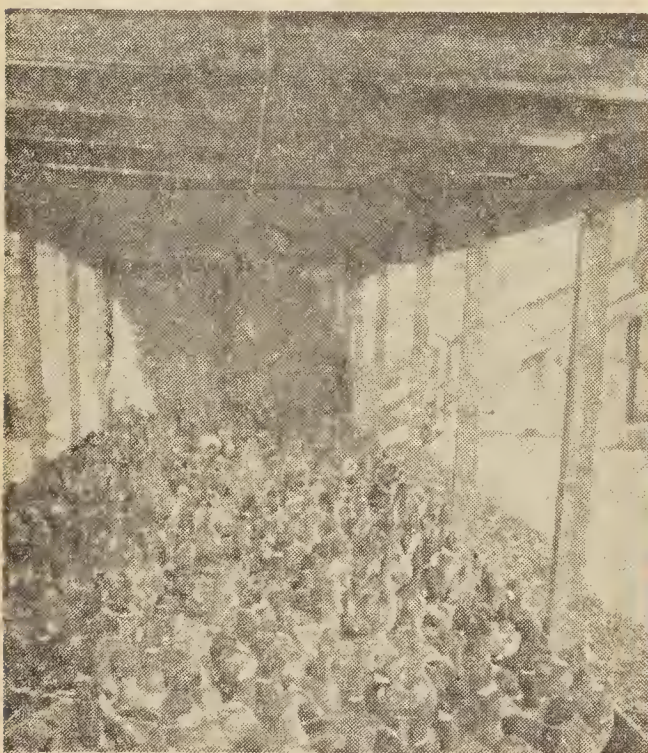
& Wright's dogs pays a minimum of \$25 for a half-day of hunting, provided that he kills no more than eight quail or four pheasant; he pays \$2 each for more than eight quail and \$5 each for more than four pheasant.

Prior to a hunt, the guides "spot" pen-raised birds in likely places about the preserve, and they usually stay in that vicinity. From then on, it's up to the dog and hunter. Parks & Wright will dress, freeze, package, and ship the kill. If you hunt with your own dog, the preserve will kennel it overnight.

Preserves afford three months more of hunting than the regular open season, and hunters can ignore bag limits on non-native birds, such as pheasants, chukar partridges, coturnix quail, and domestic ducks. If the thought occurs to you that the long preserve season opens a door to extended hunting time on your own 40 acres, forget it. It's not easy or cheap to qualify your farm as a "Controlled Shooting Preserve," which is the state's official designation for commercial or private preserves.

First, you must obtain a license from the Wildlife Resources Commission, and to obtain a license (which costs

all photos made on Cock 'N Bull preserve near Asheboro



Ducks are released, four or five at a time, through ramp. They pass over hunters in flight to lake, right.



Survivors of the flight spend the day here, one of several lakes on 777-acre preserve. They fly back to pens about 5 o'clock each afternoon.



\$50), you must meet these minimum standards established by the commission: The preserve must consist of at least 100 and not more than 1,000 acres in one block of land. You must satisfy the commission that you are able to rear, or purchase, the minimum number of each species of

game that you plan to advertise.

The minimums are: ring-necked pheasants and other non-native game birds—100 of each species for each 100 acres; bobwhite quail—300 for each 100 acres if shooting is limited to the regular season and 5,000 for each 250 acres if it follows the extended season; wild turkey—100 for each 100 acres (regular season) or 250 for each 250 acres for extended season.

You must also mark the boundaries of your preserve with at least a single strand of wire, and post it with signs every 150 feet.

Perhaps the fanciest shooting preserve in the state is the Cock 'N Bull Club, 777 acres of beautiful, rolling woodland, fields, and lakes between Asheboro and Lexington. Owned by Elliott Wood and managed by Clyde Kendall, both of Greensboro, the Cock 'N Bull is a membership club patronized by many well-known business and political figures. Now in its second season, the club offers members more than shooting. A modern, air-conditioned, richly furnished club house overlooks one of three lakes on the property. It has facilities to gladden the appetites of a hungry party of hunters, or soothe a tired furniture manufacturer whose idea of escaping from business is to survey woods and water from the vantage point of a fire-side chair.

Randolph EMC brings electricity to the club and one morning last month Quinton Hussey, co-op electrification advisor, and I set out for the Cock 'N Bull during a snow storm.

There was nobody about the caretaker's house or a small lodge that serves as a point of departure, but nearby we found Donald Fauks and his young son, Don, Jr., in a long narrow pen with several hundred mallard and pin tail ducks. Fauks, who is caretaker, explained that he was releasing the ducks, four or five at a time, and

they were flying to a lake a quarter-mile or so away. Between them and the lake were two hunters.

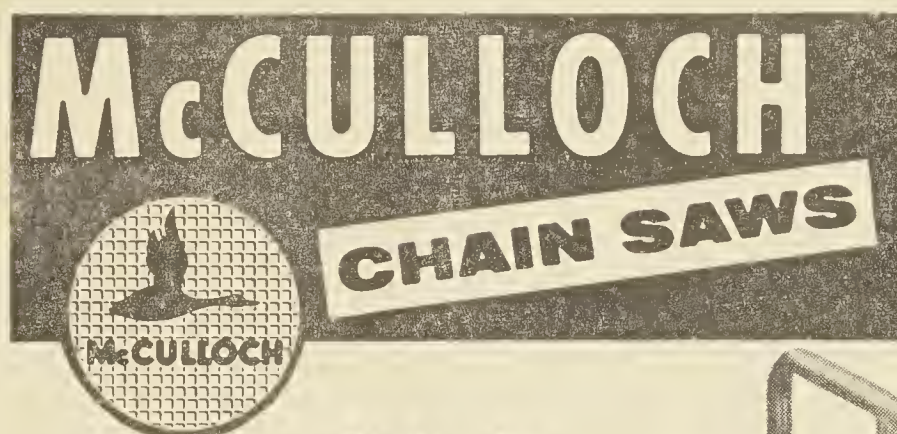
Fauks released a few mallards to begin their walk up a steep narrow ramp that led to a small platform from which they launched their flight. Three ducks flew, but one just jumped off. Probably a wise old bird who'd been shot at before. A moment later we heard three shotguns blasts and saw a duck fall. Fauks said the ducks were clipping along at about 60 miles an hour when they passed the hunters.

Given directions by Fauks, we made our way through the snow to the blinds.

On the way we passed the duck which had chosen not to fly. He was waddling toward a small creek.

On a rise above the blinds, we found guides Baxter Varner of High Point and Paul Latham of New Hope, each holding several ducks. A Labrador retriever, Black Girl, which had been trained by Varner, followed a shot and brought in another.

In the blinds were Arthur Corpening, manager of High Point's Sheraton Hotel, and Horace Ellington, a High Point automobile dealer. Corpening spoke enthusiastically of the preserve
(Continued on Page 11)



The New MAC-35

NOW
ONLY

\$169



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Please send immediately your handbook on how to use a Power Chain Saw.

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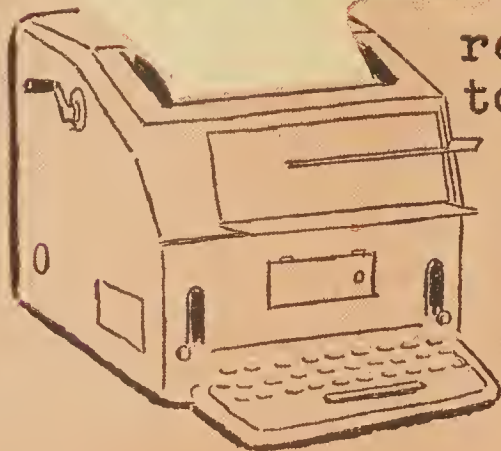
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BRIEF



reports on events of importance
to rural electric co-op members

SHUFORD OUT OF RUNNING FOR WAYS AND
MEANS SEAT . . . PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PRO-
POSALS AIMED AT DESTRUCTION OF REA
. . . WISCONSIN COMMISSION STRIKES BLOW
AGAINST ANTI-COOPERATIVE ADVERTISING
. . . CENTRAL EMC HAS NEW MANAGER.

NORTH CAROLINA'S 12th district Congressman, George A. Shuford, for awhile a top candidate for the vacant seat on the powerful Ways and Means Committee, took himself out of the running shortly after Congress convened. The Tennessee delegation and Rep. Clarence Canon (D-Mo.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, opposed him because of his history of conservatism on many legislative issues. Shuford, who holds seniority in the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, has opposed legislation favorable to TVA, and was a key man in Bottling up a bill to provide federal construction of a Hells Canyon dam.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S new budget seeks to decrease electric loan funds for the Rural Electrification Administration by \$168.9-million from fiscal 1958. The President, in his budget message, proposed (1) to send the co-ops to Wall Street for some of their financing, and (2) reiterated his proposal to gear REA interest rates to the fluctuations of government money costs. The first recommendation is almost identical to that proposed by the Hoover Commission, which rural electric cooperatives once successfully fought. The cooperatives are just as strongly opposed to its reappearance in the President's budget. The second proposal is contained in the Capehart-Hiestand bills introduced last year, and would double interest rates to co-ops. The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association believes that if the President's plans are carried out, REA will be virtually destroyed and the financial position of nearly all the 1,000 rural electric systems will be undermined. The '59 budget makes no provisions for new federal power projects, nor does it contain new construction funds for TVA.

WISCONSIN'S PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION ruled recently that commercial utilities cannot make their customers pay for political advertisements attacking rural electric co-op competitors. The commission explained that the costs of propaganda advertising are not just and reasonable expenses to be included in operating expenses for rate-making purposes. A somewhat similar case, concerning the National Tax Equality Association's anti-cooperative propaganda tactics, will soon be aired in federal court. The Association is being sued by several dairy cooperatives who are charging NTEA and its public relations firm with the spreading of malicious, false and distorted propaganda. Electric cooperatives have long protested the method of NTEA. Private power companies have been large financial contributors to this Association.

CENTRAL EMC AT SANFORD has a new manager. He is L. R. Harris, former bookkeeper and office manager of the co-op, which serves parts of Chatham, Lee, Moore, and Harnett Counties. A native of Siler City, he has been employed by Central for 10 years. He succeeds Clayton Moretz.

Guaranteed Shooting

(Continued from Page 9)

shooting; he had recently spent several days at a well-known coastal hunting area and had been able to get only one shot in. Already that morning he had killed five or six, for which he would pay \$5 each.

On our return to the lodge, we saw that the "walking" duck had been joined by two others on the creek.

By 11 o'clock the hunters were back to have their ducks dressed, but picking is done by an electrically-operated machine and the power was off. The hunting party looked questioningly at Hussey, who blushed slightly, and called the co-op office at Asheboro on his two-way radio. He learned that the storm had knocked out a transmission line delivering power to a co-op substation, but couldn't find out when it would be restored.

Ellington inquired about getting in some quail shooting, but the guides told him that, because of the snow, the birds weren't likely to "stick," or "hold." Normally, quail will take advantage of their natural coloring when hunters approach and "stick," flying only when the dogs charge into their cover; but in the snow they seem aware that they are no longer camouflaged and will fly out of range at the first sound of danger.

In the basement of the lodge we saw where bob white, chukars, coturnix quail, green and northern pheasants, and mallard and pin tail ducks are hatched. Fauks opened a large freezer,

N. C. Shooting Preserves

Stony Creek, Box 1380, Reidsville, Tel. Dickens 9-8160.
River Bend, Route 2, Vass, Tel. Vass 2361.
**Cock 'n Bull, Route 2, Asheboro, Tel 6613.*
Parks & Wright, Box 717, Tel. 2060 or 9026.
Irving Duck Shooting, Stoneville, Tel. Leaksville Main 3-7372.
Jones Brothers, Route 6, Reidsville, Tel. Dickens 9-3731.
Gunsmoke Acres, Box 524, Goldsboro, Tel. 3359.
Pitt Game Bird Farm, 108 Ficklen St., Greenville.
Chatham Game Bird Farm, Box 83, Siler City.
Venters Pheasant Farm, Richlands.
Bennett & Darden, Box 329, Greensboro.
Sportsman's Quail Preserve, 1733 Pegram St., Charlotte.
**(For members and guests only.)*

revealing several birds being held for hunters and a great horned owl that he had caught in trap and planned to have stuffed and mounted; the traps are used to protect game birds from such marauders as hawks and owls. Hussey, the power failure on his mind, urged Fauks to close the freezer door.

Fauks told us he was a Pennsylvania native and had been interested in hunting and wildlife for as long as he could remember. In addition to what he's learned from experience and observation, he "reads agricultural books" and literature on wildlife biology and hopes someday to own a shooting preserve.

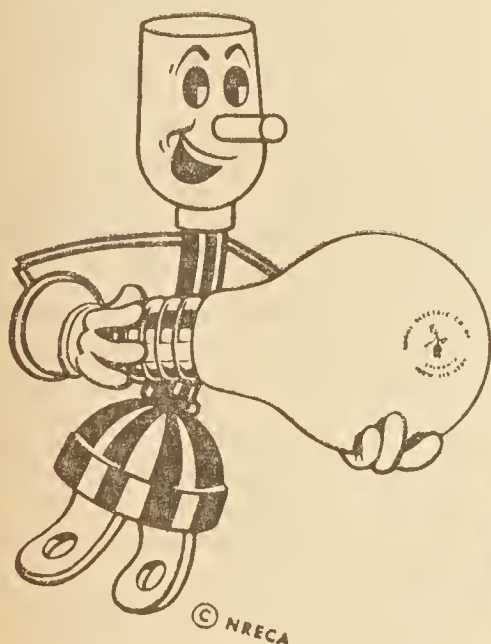
Upstairs, Bill Baldwin of Asheboro, a colored man, fixed us some instant coffee with water heated on an oil stove. He reported that Cock 'n Bull then had about 5,000 birds, all bred,

hatched, and trained on the preserve.

The club has 75 members and, with guests (a recent one was Governor Hodges) they have kept the guides pretty busy this year.

We got to talking about dogs, and learned that the club owns 18, mostly pointers. Latham avowed he'd always had good luck with his dogs and he thought it was because he kept them wormed out and didn't overfeed them. "It burns a dog's nose out to feed him too much meat," he declared.

Fauks took us in a jeep over to the club house and then drove across a dam to show us a new 14-acre lake where, it appeared, the fishing will be as good as the preserves' shooting. By the time we returned to the lodge, the power had been restored and Hussey said he felt he could eat again.


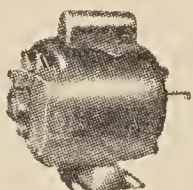
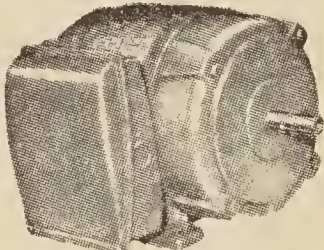


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	Shallow Well Water Pump	1/3	ODP
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	Cream Separator	1/8-1/3	ODP
	Pipe Line Milker, Bench Grinder, Concrete Mixer	1/3-3/4	ODP
	Can-type Milk Cooler	1/3-1 1/2	ODP
	Barn Cleaner, Silo Unloader	1/2-5*	SP or TE
	Circular Saw	1/2-5*	ODP
	1/2-inch Drill Press	1/2	ODP
	Small Feed Grinder	1-1 1/2	TE
Cap-Start Cap-Run or Repulsion Start 	Bulk Milk Cooler	1/3-2	ODP
	Hay Hoist	3-7 1/2	ODP
	Large Elevator	1 1/2-7 1/2	ODP
	Ensilage Cutter	3-7 1/2	TE
	Large Feed Grinder	1 1/2-7 1/2	TE

*For sizes larger than 1 1/2 hp use a capacitor-start capacitor-run or repulsion-start motor.

ODP=Open Drip Proof SP=Splash Proof TE=Totally Enclosed.

HOW TO SELECT A MOTOR

By C. L. OVERMAN

Farmers' problems don't change much. They change in magnitude but not in kind. The farmer selecting an electric motor today faces much the same problem as did his father or grandfather when it came time to buy a new horse or mule.

Experience was the key to buying a good animal in those days. The buyer had to tell, by looking at an animal, how strong it was, its state of health, and what its flaws were. The animal couldn't tell what it would do—it was up to the farmer to decide.

The big difference between horse-trading and motor selection is that an electric motor can talk—through its nameplate. This nameplate tells the buyer three things: (1) if it will start the machinery running, (2) if it will pull the equipment and its load while running and, (3) if it will stand up under the conditions in which it must

operate. These three factors must all be considered in selecting an electric motor.

Compare an electric motor starting under load to a tractor; low gear must be used for heavy loads and difficult starting conditions, second gear can be used for medium loads and fair starting condition, and high gear can be used for light loads and easy starting conditions. The gearing mechanism gives the tractor different starting abilities in much the same manner as the built-in starting apparatus gives an electric motor different starting characteristics.

Motors are named for their special starting characteristics. The most important names are split-phase, capacitor-start, capacitor-start capacitor-run, and repulsion-start.

A split-phase motor is made for easy-to-start loads. It is the least expensive of all electric motors but requires a large amount of current when start-

ing, a feature undesirable with heavy loads. The split-phase motor is available in sizes 1/6 to 1/3 horsepower (hp). It can be used on easy-starting loads such as a small fan or grinder.

The capacitor-start motor is best for general purpose use on small jobs. These motors are generally found in the farm shop, on 1/2 hp or larger water systems, and at other places where a larger amount of starting power is needed.

The repulsion-start and capacitor-start capacitor-run motors give the greatest amount of starting power while drawing the least amount of starting current. Both of these types are recommended for power requirements that exceed 1 1/2 hp. The capacitor-start capacitor-run motor has the largest amount of available running power in addition to its high starting power capabilities.

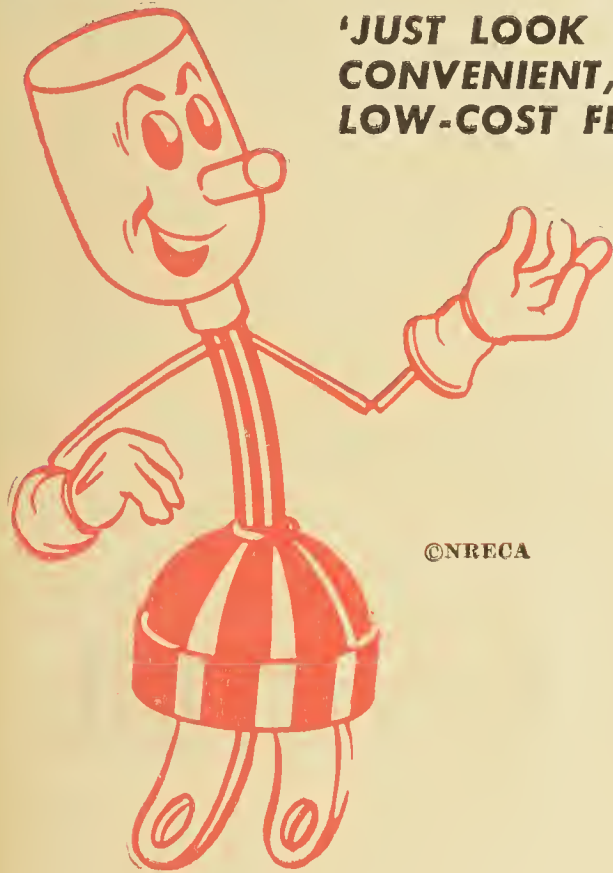
Motor size determines whether a
(Continued on Page 17)

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Heating water for birds is one of many chores electricity does for Joe Jasper.



Small F

By JOHN COREY

He didn't have much land or labor, but with electricity and chickens,

SIX years ago labor shortages forced Joe Jasper of Pender County to quit vegetable growing. Enough workers were not available at harvest time to pick his beans and lettuce. To meet Korean War demands, industry and the military cut in on local sources.

Jasper looked for a farm enterprise that he and his family alone could handle. He chose eggs.

In producing eggs, the Pender Countian saw need for plenty of extra labor too. But he knew of another work source — electricity.

After consulting with Four-County Electric Co-op officials, Jasper put it to work. Today, rural co-op power does the following labors for the poultryman in managing his flock of 3,500 layers:

Feeds them.

Waters them.

Heats the water.

Washes the eggs.

Cools the eggs.

Warms the baby chicks.

The cost: an average \$38 electric

bill each month. Cheap labor, to say the least!

The layers average an annual 68 per cent egg production. At certain times it soars much above this figure. And egg prices for the past several years have held high while other farm products declined.

Except for a few plantings of grain and soybeans, Jasper limits his activity strictly to producing eggs. The effective enterprise requires only a small amount of land.

Three laying houses, an egg building, a feed storage room and Jasper's home are located on less than five acres.

For continuous feeding of his chickens, Jasper rigged a conveyer trough powered by electricity.

A pump brings water into the laying houses, warmed at constant temperature in cold weather by electric heat tapes laid in water troughs.

An electric washer cleans in three to five minutes a basket of eggs to snow-white brightness.

The future breakfasts of scrambles and sunny-side-ups are chilled by an electric unit in a 8 by 10-foot cooling

plant. This gives the eggs an AA rating — the best. The AA tag ups the egg price. The increase pays for the cooler in a short time.

Jasper broods his 1,500 baby chicks under 250-watt infrared brooder lamps. A thermostat controls heat of the 18 lamps.

Only Hy-Line and Babcock breed of chicks are used. The Hy-Line hybrid was developed by former Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

Jasper's only help — other than electricity — comes from family members. His wife and daughter regularly help gather eggs. Little four-year-old Joe tags behind his father's every foot movement. If the boy's work at times doesn't show too constructively, he's at least fine company, says his father.

William, the oldest son, winds up poultry science studies at State College this spring. The youth, who probably owns the most complete collection of Carolina egg cartons, plans on returning to the farm to help enlarge the operation. His father hopes the government or some company needing a poultry specialist won't lure him away.

Money



Joe Jasper, Jr. feeds baby chicks, brooded under 250-watt lamps. (Below) Machine washes eggs in 3 to 5 minutes.

...t need them.



Many eggmen balk at investing in modern poultry helpers such as a washer and cooler because of cost. Jasper, however, discovered that his electric co-op was just as helpful in solving financial obstacles as the labor problem.

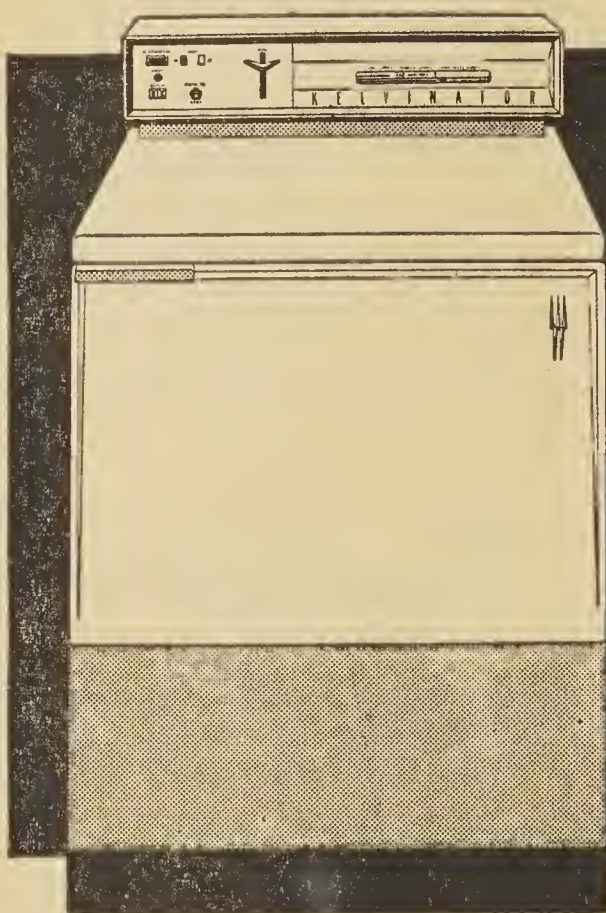
Through its 4% interest financing plan, the Four-County cooperative financed his egg washer and cooler, which cost about \$800. Jasper paid \$200 down; the remainder in monthly installments of \$34.

The Pender Countian and other Tar Heels who've made the investment to take the chicken from the barnyard roost to modern laying plants have turned poultry into one of Carolina's top three farm commodities.

This has made it possible for some big chain stores in the state to discontinue importing eggs and buy Tar Heel-produced ones, which are just as good.

Only two months ago, Colonial Stores' merchandising manager, E. H. Vickery, announced that the chain's 79 stores in the Raleigh division are selling only Old North State eggs. This alone means an additional million dollars a year to North Carolina farmers.

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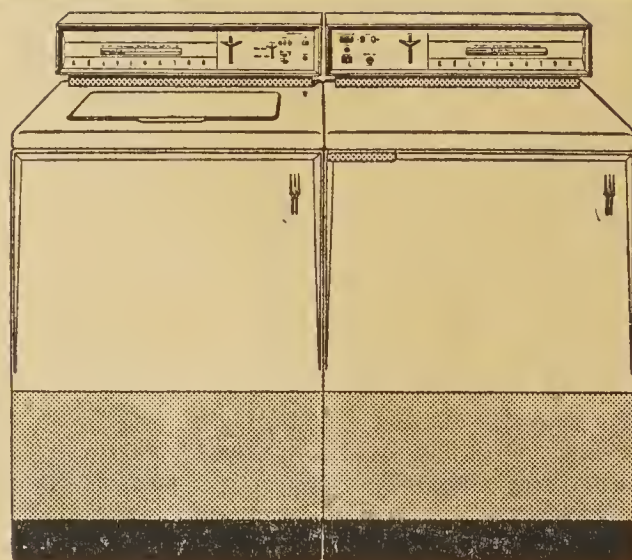
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BETHEL Hunnicutt Furniture Co.	FOUNTAIN R. A. Gardner & Son	MOUNT OLIVE J. S. Jordan & Son	SNOW HILL L. L. Murphrey, Jr. Snow Hill Tractor Co., Inc.
BLADENBORO Walace Gas & Appliance Co.	FREMONT Fremont Wholesale Corp.	NASHVILLE Nashville Furniture Co.	SPRING HOPE Branham Furniture Co.
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ELLERBE		ROSE HILL	

How To Select A Motor

(Continued from Page 12)

motor will pull its load once it is started. A motor will strain under too much load and run on its starting apparatus, eventually causing a "burn out." If a motor is too large for the job it's doing, its weight and power is apt to tear up the equipment it is pulling.

There are two things, in addition to driving ability, that affect motor size selection: (1) the kind of electricity available and (2) the amount of electricity available. Because of the small number of farms needing three-phase electric service and the expense involved in extending such service to a small number, only single-phase electric power is available in most rural areas, which limits the farmer to motors of 7½ or 10 hp or smaller. Motors of ½ hp or larger cannot be efficiently operated on a 115 or 120 volt source of electricity; therefore, a farmer without 115/230-volt or 120/240-volt, 3-wire electric service is limited to a maximum of 1/3 hp.

Motor size selection can be made by the following methods:

Method 1. By writing to the manufacturer of the electric motor. The manufacturer knows more about his motors than anyone else, can give more accurate recommendations on their

usage. He needs to know the type and kind of equipment to be driven electrically, whether it was hand- or motor-driven, its operating speed, the size of the previous motor (if it was motor-driven), and any other information contained on the equipment nameplate.

Method 2. Refer to the table in this article for both sizes and types of motors for various applications.

Method 3. A quick, dependable answer can be found through "rules of thumb" used by motor experts:

1. If the equipment was hand-operated and if the speed is to remain the same, a ¼-hp motor will do the job. A capacitor-start motor is best for general applications.

2. If the equipment was gasoline-powered and the speed is to remain the same, the electric motor hp rating should be 2/3 that of the gasoline motor. Select a capacitor-start motor for most applications.

Speed variations can be corrected, in most cases, by proper selection of the pulleys for both the motor and the equipment. The following formula will give the pulley size of either the motor equipment pulley, providing the diameter of one pulley and the speeds

of both the motor and the equipment are known:

Speed of the motor (in RPM) X Diameter of the motor pulley = Speed of the equipment (in RPM) X Diameter of the equipment pulley. For example: A 1750-rpm electric motor with a 2-inch pulley is to drive a machine at a speed of 500 rpm. What size should the machine pulley be?

Y = machine pulley size

2 X 1750 = 500 Y

3500 = 500 Y

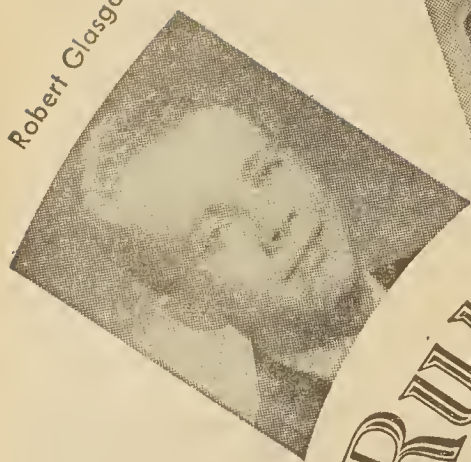
Y = 7

The machine should have a 7-inch pulley. By this same formula, motor speed can be determined if the equipment speed and the diameters of the motor and equipment pulleys are known.

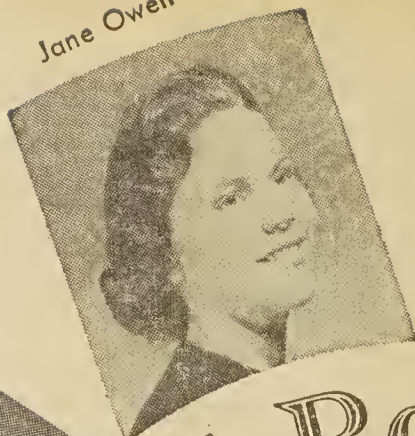
Motors must also stand up under operating conditions. To assure long motor life under abusive conditions, motor housings are designed to operate under conditions that are dusty and wet as well as those relatively free of and dirt or dampness.

Motor housings are broken down into three main categories: (1) open drip-proof, (2) splash-proof and, (3) totally enclosed. Each has a good reason for its being.

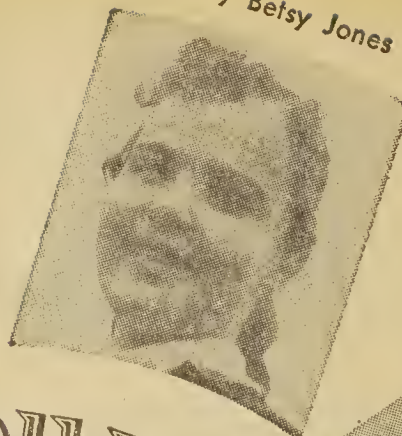
Robert Glasgow



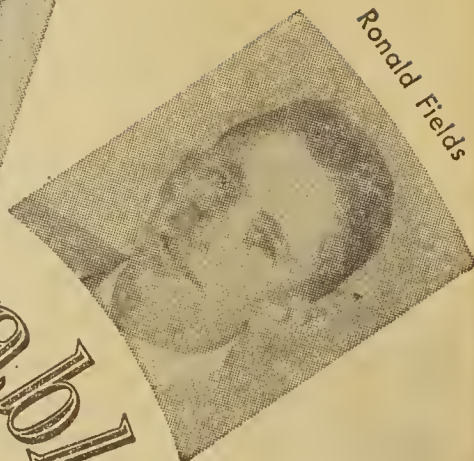
Jane Owen



Mary Betsy Jones



Ronald Fields



Rural Roundtable

This Month
our Teen panel
Answers The Question:

What do you like and dislike about your teachers?

ROBERT GLASGOW (14)

"I like the teacher who is direct and to the point in his teaching, leaving no guess work. In other words, the teacher who means what he says.

"I like a teacher with a good sense of humor. (One of my teachers makes us laugh a lot, and the class is always happy to go into her room.)

"I don't like the teacher who disciplines you when you step out of line by cutting your grade. It seems to me there could be a much better punishment.

"Like most teens, I don't like grouchy teachers, or teachers who are too old-fashioned to understand us. And I don't like the teacher who acts silly in the classroom. As I said before, I like a sense of humor in my teachers, but some of them act so silly I think they're crazy!

"Actually, all of my teachers are what most teens would say 'o.k.' Of course, they're all getting ready to give us mid-term exams right now!"

JANE HARRIS OWEN (17)

"I think teachers that are fair, honest, level-headed and who know the subjects they are teaching are admired by most students. They like teachers who make them believe in themselves and help them to recognize that much good comes from a variety of ideas and talents democratically expressed.

"Teachers who show favoritisms and fall prey to "apple-polishers" are not

admired. Neither are those who do not plan their work well and then are short tempered and impatient when classes do not move smoothly.

"A good teacher is really a good friend."

RONALD FIELDS (17)

"I like the way most teachers try to help students solve the problems that face them while they are in school and, at the same time, the interest and help they are able to give in the world we live in at the end of the school day.

"My favorite teachers also show they are interested in something besides school work—such as sports and social activities.

"There are very few things I dislike about my teachers, for I have been lucky in the quality of my teachers."

MARY BETSY JONES (14)

"The virtue of my teachers that appeal to me most is the fact that they tend to try to come down to my level of understanding in helping me to solve my problems at school, in the community and at home.

"I dislike very few things about my teachers. However, I do not like for a teacher to come into the classroom in an irritable mood, apparently looking for the bad instead of the good, which tends to cause a misunderstanding between us."

WILL PAY \$5 FOR ROUNDTABLE QUESTIONS

Do you have a question you'd like our youth panel to answer? Each month we'll pay \$5 for the best question received from our young co-op readers—we'll have the panel answer the question—and we'll use the winner's photo with the question.

Here's all you have to do to be eligible for the \$5 prize: You must be a teen-ager and your parents must be members of a rural electric cooperative.

Send your question, written in your

own handwriting, to Rural Roundtable, the *Carolina Farmer*, Box 1699, Raleigh. Along with the question, send the following information about yourself:

- (1) Your name and the name of your parents.
- (2) Your address.
- (3) The name of your electric cooperative.
- (4) Name of your high school and the grade you're attending.
- (5) Your age.
- (6) Clubs in which you participate and offices held.
- (7) Your special talents.

Electric Washers

The Big Change—

*The Carolina
Homemaker*

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

Laundry Issue

AT LEFT, one of the first electric washers. This early 1900 model was an adaptation of a hand-powered machine. AT RIGHT, a 1958 washer, complete with array of automatic features which turns washday drudgery into a dial-turning operation.



NO MORE is the washing of clothes accompanied by the rackety-splat of the wash stone or the rub-a-dub scrub of the washboard—these sounds have faded into silence under the gentle, persuasive hum of modern home laundry equipment.

A touch of a button, a twist of a dial is all that the modern homemaker need do to transform the family's soiled laundry into a state of radiant cleanliness that could never be matched by old-fashioned methods.

For centuries, however, laundry was smashed against a rock, stamped clean in a shallow stream or rubbed against the backbreaking, perspiration-provoking washboard. In fact, the story of progress from washboard to push-button laundry begins just after the turn of the present century.

Fifty years ago, a new era opened when a small Iowa farm machinery firm manufactured its first washing machine—a washer that actually saved the housewife work in the laundering of clothes.

Since 1691, inventors had advanced various ideas for washing clothes by machine — but the machines were simply gadgets, they failed to save work for the housewife. Many of them actually created more work because of heavy parts and clumsy mechanism.

Most of the early washing machines were comparable to the first American washer, patented in 1805. The "machine" consisted of a tub, a plain board, a corrugated board and a lever. The corrugated board was placed in the bottom of the tub, the dirty clothes piled in and the other board with the lever attached pressed on top of the clothes and rubbed back and forth with a jerky, push-pull motion.

As late as 1927, an improved version

of this machine that featured rollers in the bottom of the tub instead of the corrugated board was being sold by one of the country's largest mail order houses under the name of "Our Famous Old Faithful."

In 1907, the Iowa company decided to start work on a machine that would lighten and speed the labor of the farm wife as farm machinery had improved the work of her husband in the field.

The 1907 model met the simple success requirements of the day—it saved work—and was considered so much better than ordinary washboard methods, it was proudly named the "Pastime."

The "Pastime" was hand-operated by a crank handle that turned a wooden dolly—a device resembling a milk stool—mounted in the center of the lid. The dolly legs caught the clothes, carried them through the water and scrubbed them against the sides and bottom of the corrugated cypress tub. A fly-wheel attached to the rotary handle was touted as the work saver and a catalog read: "After the machine is started, the fly-wheel does half the work, as it keeps the motion steady; and through its momentum carries the working parts over the hard places."

Its easy-running qualities and high standards of cleanliness gained quick acceptance with the housewife. Many families, however, were still doing their wash in accordance with washing instructions that read, "Take 50 pints of hot water and four pounds of soap. Add six teaspoons of alkali and two of essence of turpentine. Place garments in pot and leave for five hours without touching." The hired girl that followed those instructions remained in popular demand.

The "Pastime" had opened the door

of the American home to laundry machines and was the first step in replacing the hired girl as a means of getting the family wash clean. Still, social leaders and well-to-do families looked with disdain on doing their own laundry—even though a machine was available that cut work in half.

Soon to become the popular standard of the day was "The Hired Girl"—a name chosen to weaken psychologically those ladies still in doubt about the social implications of doing laundry in the home. It enabled the fastidious creatures of the era to have a washing machine and still affirm that "the hired girl" did the laundry.


In 1911, an electric-powered model was introduced to the market. This electric washer created a demand for power laundry equipment even in areas where there was no electricity.

To meet this demand for power laundry equipment came a one-half horsepower gasoline engine called the Multi-Motor, first introduced in 1914. For many years it was the only engine-equipped washer on the market and supplied country people with power laundry equipment long before the advent of rural electrification. The modern counterpart of this machine still is held in high esteem in primitive parts of the world, for the Multi-Motor guarantees sanitary conditions in the most remote missions and hospitals.

For the first time in 1922 came the simple mechanical principle that was to revolutionize the washing of clothes. The dolly was inverted, put in the bottom of the tub and the pegs were replaced with fins.

The new inverted dolly was called an agitator and is the same washing principle used in modern wringer and auto-

(Continued on Page 24)



the history of America's most popular hired girl --- The Electric Washer

Laundry

Hints

LAUNDRY STORAGE. Save your feet and time by having laundry supplies and small equipment stored within easy reach of where you use them.

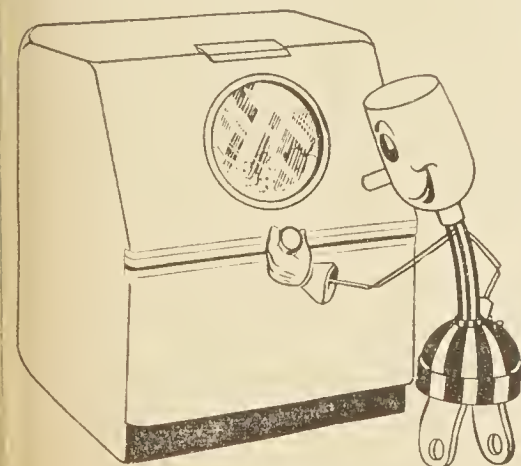
A LAUNDRY CART. A laundry cart will save you an untold amount of bending, stooping and lifting on wash day, and even for other housekeeping jobs. Cart clothes to the washer, and wet clothes to the clothes line (if you don't have an electric dryer). It can also hold sprinkled clothes, or can be used to hold freshly ironed clothes before they are put away.

MESH BAGS. Put small articles (handkerchiefs, children's socks, brasieres) loosely in mesh or thin bags before putting them into the washer. This saves time and temper, and possibly wear on small and dainty articles.

CLOTHESPIN AND CLOTHESPIN HOLDERS. Buy good wood or plastic pins with rustproof steel springs. Holders for pins make clothes-hanging a much easier task. (Of course, an electric dryer eliminates this chore.) The most convenient holder is probably the clothes pin apron which is similar to the cobbler's apron.

BLEACHING. Use a good commercial bleach and follow the maker's directions carefully. Do not bleach silk or woollens. Wash article to be bleached in the regular way. Remove article from the rest of the load and bleach. Several pieces can be bleached at one time in your washer. Wash pieces again and rinse thoroughly.

Willie Says:
"An electric washing machine saves time and time is money."



©NRECA

Iron Easier

● To make your ironing easier, be nice to your iron—is the wise advice given by Ruth Current, state home demonstration agent. A bright shiny soleplate is important for easier ironing and good results. To rid the soleplate of stains and caked starch, try either of these two methods:

(1) Heat iron slightly; then glide back and forth over a piece of household waxed paper. (2) Make sure iron is cool, then wipe soleplate with a cloth wrung out in soapy water.

A scratched and rough soleplate can be avoided if you're careful not to iron over buttons, zippers, hooks, etc.

And here are a few "don'ts" to keep in mind concerning your iron:

Don't tug on cord. Disconnect iron by pulling out plug.

Don't wrap cord tightly around iron before storing. Wrap loosely to avoid short circuits caused by broken wires.

Don't risk short circuits by scorching or burning the cord. Keep the cord away from the heated soleplate of the iron.

Don't plug iron into extension cords. Minimize fire hazards by plugging it into a wall socket.



Your Laundry Center

EXPERT home economists tell us that, in order to get the family laundry done without much effort, you must have good equipment (and enough of it), and that equipment must be conveniently arranged. (The best equipment in the books will do you little good if it's placed at illogical locations!)

And, of course, the weekly laundry task is much easier if you have a well-arranged, well-equipped laundry center. The ideal place for a laundry center is next to the kitchen. This will save steps and time when you're washing, cooking dinner, and looking after the baby at the same time. (Too, if you're building a new home, such an arrangement simplifies plumbing and wiring.)

Lots of times, an open back porch, enlarged and closed in, provides a good place for your laundry center. A porch on which washing is done should be closed in for comfort in winter and for protection of equipment. Too many washing machines are still on open screened porches exposed to the ele-

ments.

Basement laundries may be satisfactory in some homes, but many are too damp, do not have good light and ventilation, and have no outside entrance on a level with basement floor.

But wherever you have your laundry center, the experts tell you that it should be:

1. Bright with good light and ventilation.
2. Large enough for good comfortable work space.
3. Correctly wired for electric equipment you now have and expect to have in the future with enough convenience outlets properly located.
4. Conveniently arranged with labor saving equipment, work surface of correct height for you, and well planned storage for equipment and supplies. Be sure all electric equipment is safely grounded.
5. Equipped with running hot and cold water.
6. Finished with floor surface "easy on the feet" and all finishes that are easy to clean.

Laundry Publications of Note

LAUNDRY LABOR SAVERS, by Mamie Whisnant, Extension Specialist in Home Management, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C. Request Miscellaneous Pamphlet No. 150. (No charge)

WASHING MACHINES — Selection and Use, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Request Home and Garden Bulletin No. 32, USDA, from: Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. (15 cents).

STAIN REMOVAL From Fabrics, published by the USDA. Request Farmers' Bulletin No. 1474, USDA, from: Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. (10 cents)

PREVENTING AND REMOVING MILDEW, published by USDA. Request Home Methods Bulletin No. L-322 from: Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. (No charge)



Carolina Kitchens

Favorite Recipes from Co-op Homemakers

From Mrs. Silas Smith, Lexington, comes a most seasonable recipe—her “Sweetie Pie”—which would be a wonderful Valentine to give your family on the 14th of this month. And to keep it through the years, just clip along the dotted lines, paste it on the back of paste board and stick it in your recipe file.

Each month, as we told you last month, the Carolina Farmer will print a favorite recipe of some rural homemaker. Whenever possible, we'll run a picture of the “cook of the month” with her recipe. If you have a special recipe you'd like to share through these pages, send it to: Carolina Farmer, Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh. If you have a snapshot send it along with the recipe. (However, don't feel that you must send a picture.)

We'd also like to have our readers comments on this column. Do you like the idea of a recipe exchange? Do you like the way the recipes are printed, or do you think some other form and size might be easier for you to keep?

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE FILE

Submitted by Mrs. Silas Smith
Lexington, RFD

SWEETIE PIE

Quick Coconut Crust

- 2 tablespoons soft butter
- 1½ cups shredded coconut

Spread butter evenly on bottom and sides of 8- or 9-inch pie pan. Sprinkle coconut in pan, pressing evenly into the butter. Bake in slow oven (300° F.) 15 to 20 minutes, or until golden brown. Cool. Fill crust with Cherry Marshmallow Filling.

Cherry Marshmallow Filling

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 package cherry-flavored gelatin | ¼ cup chopped maraschino cherries |
| 1 cup hot water | 8 marshmallows, quartered |
| 1 cup cold water | ½ cup whipping cream |
| ¼ teaspoon almond extract | |

Dissolve gelatin in hot water. Add cold water and almond extract. Chill until slightly thickened. Then place gelatin container in bowl of ice and water and whip with egg beater until fluffy and thick like whipped cream. Fold in cherries and marshmallows. Whip cream and fold into gelatin mixture. Pour into Quick Coconut Crust. Chill.

Over The Lines

with Becky



A joyous day of love to you —

The less sentimental will probably laugh at me when I say that Valentine's Day is my very favorite “special occasion,” and that I still enjoy sending lacy, sentimental messages to my friends with the ardor of a school girl.

For I think it's delightful that there's a special day set aside to commemorate love and friendship—and, oh, yes, sentimentality, in our coldly scientific world.

Know how this “day of love” came to be on your calendars? Well, a Roman priest, Valentine, Bishop of Spoleto, preached that love was a good enough basis for marriage—not money, or social advancement. The good Bishop was beheaded on February 14, 270 A. D. for refusing to renounce Christianity. His farewell message to his friend, the jailer's daughter, was signed “From your Valentine,” and this message is considered the first Valentine.

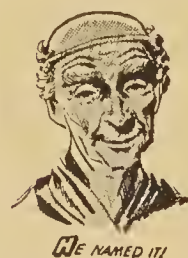
And ancient Romans gave cupid a helping hand with “Lovers' Lotteries.” Young lovers drew names from an urn to learn who their “beloved-of-the-year” would be. These were the original “blind dates.” This festivity came to be known as Valentine's Day.

Adding to the romantic flavor—during the 14th and 15th Centuries there was a growing belief that birds mated on February 14.

Later Shakespeare gave popular recognition to St. Valentine's Day and further popularized it.

The Valentine custom spread to America during the Revolutionary War and reached its peak in the 1880's.

In the last few years, the custom of sending Valentines has become more and more popular in America. But, today, the sentimental send Valentines not only to their favorites of the opposite sex, but also to family and friends. It's become a very special day for telling folks how much we like them.



HE NAMED IT!



THEY STARTED IT!



THEY DATED IT!



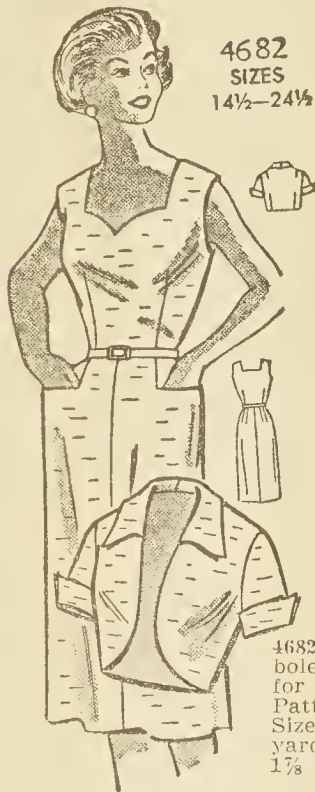
HE POPULARIZED IT!

Hearts and Flowers Fashions



4500
SIZES
10-20

4500 — Sew this pretty sun style now and be ready for those hot summer days! Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-20. Size 16 takes $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35-inch fabric.



4682
SIZES
14½-24½

4699 — Tucked bodice, close-fitting midriff gives distinction to this clever shirtdress. Printed Pattern in Jr. Miss Sizes 9-17. Size 13 takes $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 35-inch fabric.



4699
SIZES
9-17

4682 — Simple dress with neat bolero makes a smart outfit for the half-size. Printed Pattern in Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ dress takes $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 35-inch fabric; bolero $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards.



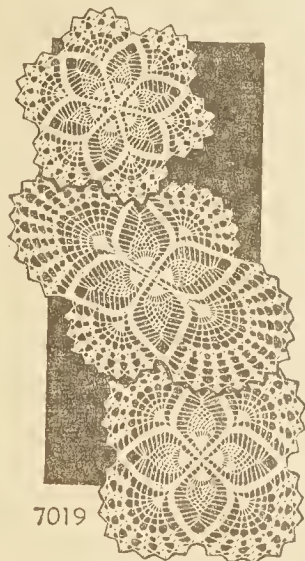
9075
SIZES
14½-24½

9075 — Half-Size fashion with cool neckline, airy little sleeves; slimming gored skirt. Printed Pattern in Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 35-inch fabric.

NEEDLE NOVELTIES



7398



7019

7398. Baby's little pals from nursery-land are easy to embroider on this adorable crib-size quilt. Transfer of 9 motifs 6 x 7 inches. Color chart, directions. 7019. In less than a day you can crochet each of these dainty little pineapple doilies. Directions for 9-inch round, 9-inch square, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ and 14-inch oval in No. 50 cotton. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: The Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for First Class Mailing. Send additional 25c for Needlework Catalogue.

9213
SIZES
12-46



9213 — Ideal dress for any season. Vary the scoop neckline to a smart collared style. Printed Pattern in Misses' and Women's Sizes 12-20; 40-46. Size 18 takes $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 35-inch fabric.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps, please) for EACH DRESS pattern to: The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH PATTERN for First Class mailing.

Rural Exchange

RATES: 10c PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—\$2.00

• OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

\$500 FOR YOUR child's photo, if used for advertising. Send photo for approval. Returned promptly. **ADVERTISERS**, 6000-CNS Sunset, Hollywood 28, California.

SEW APRONS at home for stores. Easy, profitable home self-employment. Write: ADCO, Bastrop, Louisiana.

LADIES — ORGANIZATIONS . . . Raise Funds Easily! Over 100 useful moneymakers. FREE catalog. Complete credit. (Samples if requested.) Bebco, NC-58, Oneonta, New York.

MAKE MONEY addressing envelopes, postcards, for advertisers at home! Full or sparetime. Explanatory literature, free! Cove, Box 1524, Greensboro, N. C.

\$200 MONTHLY POSSIBLE, Sewing Baby-wear! Fast, easy, big demand! No house selling! Send stamped, addressed envelope to "Cuties", Warsaw 160, Indiana.

STAMPED LINENS FOR EMBROIDERY OR PAINTING. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for FREE catalog. MERRIBEE, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 658, New York 11, N. Y.

\$200 MONTHLY REPORTED, addressing envelopes, from mailing lists at home. Revealing method, only 25c! Economy, Box 2580-N, Greensboro, N. C.

• WANTED TO BUY

POEMS WANTED FOR NEW SONGS. Send poems for free examination. Immediate consideration. **SONGCRAFTERS**, Lyric Dept. 2724 Arcade Station, Nashville, Tennessee.

OLD COINS WANTED, especially Indian Head pennies, top prices paid. Write, William Hyatt, 1803 Berryhill Road, Charlotte, North Carolina.

DO YOU HAVE an old auto, motorcycle, truck, or steam tractor, or any old N. C. license tags stored away? Highest prices paid for early models. Write price wanted to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

• SCHOOLS

LEARN AUCTIONEERING. Terms soon. 24 Years World's Largest School. G. I. Approved. Free Catalog. **REISCH AUCTION SCHOOL**, Mason City C, Iowa.

• GAME BIRDS

INTRODUCTORY OFFER. Japanese Quail, hens start laying at 6 weeks of age, eggs hatch in 16 days. Easy to raise. Breeders, 5 pairs \$15.00, 10 pairs \$25.00. Free instructions with order. Kennedy's Game Farm, Route 2, Box 224, Robbins, N. C.

• BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MINK raising information free. Complete. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior, E. E., Wisconsin.

CASH FROM SAWDUST (112 uses). Tin-Cans (63 uses). Newspapers (27 uses). Instructions 50c each. All three \$1.00. Charles Company, 12-NXM, Norwood, Ohio.

EARN GOOD MONEY mailing circulars. Prompt payment. Also free gifts, and bonuses. Write: **LEEWAY**, Mountain View-CFA-1, Oklahoma.

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NATIONAL MINERALS plus Antibiotic Bacitracin save feed. Less fever and Colds. Stops Dysentery from cholera shots and enteritis. Controls disease growth bacteria in stomach. A boost for weak animals, help overcoming stunting for fast recovery. Ask dealer or order direct. Accept no substitutes. National Hog Medicine Company, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C. Telephone TEmple 2-8729.

• POULTRY

C. O. D. SPECIAL! Finest Assorted Heavy Breeds \$5.95 per 100. (Positively No Leg-horns). First Quality Heavy Breeds Guaranteed Straight Run \$7.95—100. Deluxe Laying Strain New Hampshires, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Wyandottes, Rockcrosses your choice Straight Run \$10.95—100. Heavy Breed Pullets \$18.95—100—wonderful layers. Famous strain White Leghorn (LARGE ENGLISH TYPE) Pullets \$26.95—100, Straight Run \$10.95—100. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Bloodtested. Super-Quality. Ruby Chicks, Dept. NCRA1, Norfolk, Virginia.

Hired Girl

(Continued from Page 20)

matic agitator washers.

A two-fold advantage was found in the new agitator principle: first, the clothes were cleaned more thoroughly than ever before; second, the agitator created currents that moved the water through the clothes, washing them by water action alone and eliminating much of the wear that was inevitable with dolly methods.

Washing ease advanced by leaps and bounds in the next several years. Finally, in 1939, the first fully automatic home washer was developed using principles that had been employed in commercial laundries since the middle of the last century.

As far back as 1851, James T. King had developed the method of tumbling clothes in a perforated cylinder that was inside a steam boiler. The tumbler-action automatic replaced the old hand operator with electricity and the steam with hot water. The automatic laundry had arrived at last.

Shortly after World War II, the agitator automatic appeared on the American market and broke down the claims that the automatic laundry could not wash clothes as clean as the wringer machines.

Today, only 50 years after washers first were accepted generally, the modern automatic laundry is an integral part of American home life. New styling and pastel colors have adapted the equipment to modern decor and brought it out of basements and separate wash rooms. Simple push-button controls have made the machines easy to use.

Advances still are being made in home laundry equipment and the aim of these advances is the same—to save the homemaker work and give her more time with her family.

One of the latest advances uses cold water wash to launder the "wash n' wear" synthetics that have gained a prominent place in the ready-to-wear market. The cold water gives the fabrics the best no-iron care while washing them clean. Clothes come from the washer ready to wear, requiring only regular, not drip, drying and eliminating laborious ironing.

Textile manufacturers and manufacturers of laundry equipment are working together toward a family wardrobe that can be washed, dried and ironed automatically, with no hand work needed. Even now manufacturers predict that this will soon be possible.

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MEOW!

A neighborhood lady had given herself a fancy new permanent. Two of her neighbors were discussing the job after she had gone home. "What do you think of it?" asked the first.

"Well, to me," said the second, "it looks like her parole came through just as the warden pulled the switch."

DON'T WORRY

A hitchhiker was picked up by a big expensive car driven by an obviously wealthy Texan. Seeing a pair of horned-rimmed glasses lying on the seat between them, the hitchhiker remarked:

"Shouldn't you be wearing your glasses while you're driving, sir?"

"Don't give it no mind, son," said the texan. "The whole danged windshield is ground to my prescription."

BACKED DOWN

A man entered a saloon in the west with a piece of paper in his hand. In reply to a question, he said, "It's a list of all the men I can whip."

"Is my name on there?" demanded a broad-shouldered ranchman menacingly.

"Yes."

"Well, you can't whip me."

"Are you right sure?"

"I right sure am," he replied as he rolled up his sleeve.

"Very well," replied the other. "I'll take your name off the list."



"He ran across it in a junk yard. Says it lends a masculine note to our living room."

Hale!

JUST DROPPING BY!

The businessman sat in his office dictating a letter to his secretary when, suddenly, past the window plunged a fellow executive from the floor above.

"Good heavens!" he cried, rushing to the window. "Isn't that John Moore? Why he just got back from Florida this morning!"

"Well, it certainly must have agreed with him," said the secretary. "Did you notice that tan?"

TATTLE-TALE

This story is told of a great musician who took his orchestra on tour, and during a concert received the following note from a well-meaning person in the audience: "I think it only fair to inform you that the man in your orchestra who blows the instrument that pulls in and out only played during the brief intervals when you were looking at him."

JUST WONDERING

After waiting for what seemed hours, the customer called over the head-waiter.

"Just as a matter of curiosity," he said, "did the waiter who took my order leave any family?"

TRUE LOVE

"I'm not wealthy and I don't have a yacht and a convertible like Jerome Brown," apologized the suitor. "But, darling, I love you."

"And I love you, too," replied the girl. "But tell me more about Jerome."

DEFINITION

Husband: A curious animal who buys his football tickets in June and his wife's Christmas present on December 24.



"Harold has decided to become a farmer, Daddy. He wants to know if you have a spare minute to teach him about it."

EDITORIALS

Let us Rejoice

A Carolina Power & Light official has revealed that one of its purposes during this, its 50th year, would be to tell the story of free enterprise.

If history is a guide, what he really means to do is to use paid ads to tell a story of the "evils" of government-built power facilities. If so, the message is political and the company should pay for the ads out of profits, not charge them to ratepayers, as they have been doing.

Be that as it may, we do think the public's good wishes (as well as its vigilant attention) should be showered upon CP&L on its golden anniversary. After all, it is the public that franchised CP&L as a legal monopoly, and the company does render good service.

Last Chance

Congressman George Shuford of North Carolina in a few days will have his last chance to let the Hells Canyon bill get out of committee and onto the floor of the House. It has passed the Senate, and evidently the public wants it to come before Congress; in 1956 voters defeated several candidates who stood in its way.

It's a "peoples' bill" and Mr. Shuford should let the peoples' representatives vote on it.

The Silent Partner

To hear Atomic Boss Strauss tell it, you'd think he and "private enterprise" completed the Shippingport (Pa.) atomic power plant with government being only a small, inconsequential partner.

Strauss fooled around with his pet "partnership" idea so long that we were almost two years behind Britain in getting our first commercial-scale atomic power plant, and heaven knows how long behind the Russians! And then government had to save the day.

Duquesne Light Co. put up \$22½ million, which it will recover through rapid tax write-offs, and that awful old government put up \$55 million in research and development work and \$50 million in construction costs—a total of \$105 million.

The only thing Duquesne really contributed was a name.

The lesson at Shippingport is that there are some things "free enterprise" can do and some things it can't. So far, government has made the only significant advances in atomic energy.



"THE PRICE SUPPORT ADJUSTMENTS FOR NEXT YEAR WILL PUT DAIRYMEN IN A BETTER POSITION TO TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITIES WHICH LIE AHEAD."—
SEC. BENSON AS QUOTED IN USDA PRESS RELEASE
ISSUED DEC. 18, 1957

TARHEEL VIEWS

By
William T. Crisp

This month I want to discuss a habit which, though practiced by only some of our rural people in North Carolina, is of very costly concern to a great many others. It is the habit of using the telephone of neighbors who belong to a telephone cooperative.



I remember sympathetically the fact that some of our neighbors back home were regular "borrowers" of my father's phone. There was good reason for this. Those neighbors either could not get the phone company to extend a line to them or could not afford the service had it been extended. We were therefore glad, despite the occasional inconvenience it meant, to lend the use of our phone whenever requested.

Both then and now it is only being a good neighbor to grant such a request. And at that time and in those circumstances it was certainly not unneighborly to make such a request.

But, no matter how unintentionally they may be guilty of it, those rural people who today live right under or near a telephone co-op line, but persist in using their neighbors' phones, are

not themselves being good neighbors. Why would I say this today and not say the same thing about this practice in years past? Simply because of this

The cost of that neighbor's service indeed the eventual success or failure of the cooperative providing it, depend more than anything else upon how many people in the area become co-op members and shoulder their part of the business. Most telephone co-ops are in a tough financial condition today because many of the very people who pledge to become members have not done so but instead are using the phone "just down the road."

Don't think that co-op members aren't conscious of this situation. They are. They know that the more people who join the cooperative, the more economically the co-op will operate and the cheaper phone rates will be for them and everyone else. They just don't voice their feelings to the Browns and Smiths.

And when they say "yes" to the request, "May I borrow your phone?" they are themselves being unusual good neighbors. But are the Browns and Smiths who make the request the first place?

Bonus Buy for
Farm Kitchens

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All-New 1958 Sheer Look PLUS Refrigerator from

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refrigerator is for you! Styled to the future to stay new-looking longer—studded with “plus” features for new ease and convenience—

10.8 cu. ft. BIG

PACKED WITH PLUS FEATURES
FOR FARM FOODKEEPING!

- ★ Big Freezer Chest
- ★ Twin Quickube Ice Trays
- ★ Full-Width Removable Aluminum Shelves
- ★ Automatic Interior Light
- ★ ½-Gallon Milk Storage in Door
- ★ 5 Removable Door Shelves Including Egg Shelf
- ★ Butter Compartment
- ★ New Safety-Seal Door
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Model D-11-58



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- ♥ Fluorescent Surface Lamp
- ♥ No-Drip Cooktop
- ♥ Two Appliance Outlets

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